

The Gazette



of India

EXTRAORDINARY

PART II—Section 3

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 31] NEW DELHI, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1950

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

NOTIFICATION

(REVENUE)

New Delhi, the 10th August, 1950

S. R. O. 395.—The following rules made by the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer, under the Ajmer Tenancy and Land Records Act, 1950 (XLII of 1950), are published for general information :—

No. 100/2/50-Admn.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 203 of the Ajmer Tenancy and Land Records Act, 1950 (XLII of 1950), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer is pleased to make the following Rules :—

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL.

1. These Rules may be called the Ajmer Revenue Court Rules, 1950.
2. All fees payable in pursuance of the provisions of Sections 77, 79 and 81 of the Act shall be in non-judicial stamps.

CHAPTER II.

ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF FEES UNDER SECTIONS 6 AND 87 AND THE FIRST SCHEDULE OF THE ACT.

3. (1) The *patwari* of every village shall get a copy of the Hindi translation of the First Schedule of the Act hung up in the *hatai* of the village or at such other convenient place as the *Lambardar* may decide.

(2) It shall be the duty of the *girdawar* to inquire from time to time, and at least once in April and September, whether the provisions of the Act, as regards the scales of fees contained in the First Schedule and the rates prescribed for irrigation dues are being followed in his circle, and to report in writing to the *Tahsildar* when any instance of their contravention comes to his notice. The *patwaris*, *lambardars* and *patels* shall also be bound to inform the *girdawar* when he visits the village whether such fees and dues are or are not charged according to prescribed rates.

(3) Every payment made under these rules shall be acknowledged by a receipt to be issued under the signature of the landlord or his agent, who shall prepare and maintain a counterfoil of the same. The receipt shall *inter alia* specify—

- (i) The name, father's name, caste and residence of the payer;
- (ii) The amount paid and the nature of payment;
- (iii) The *khasra* numbers;

- (iv) In case of irrigation dues, the *Khasra* numbers with areas and details of *bighori* and *batai* crops grown on the holding, on which charges have been levied;
- (v) In case of fees for occupying a house-site, the census number of the house or other description to facilitate identification;
- (vi) In case of grazing dues, the class and number of animals charged for—
 - (a) in *bir*, and
 - (b) other waste-lands

and such other particulars, as the Collector may specify from time to time.

(4) If a landlord or his agent collects any sum not allowed by the Act or these rules, or charges any sum in excess of the amount so allowed, or wilfully refuses, or habitually neglects to deliver to the tenant a receipt for any payment made under these rules, or does not prepare and retain a counterfoil of the receipt, or credits a payment made towards fee or irrigation dues otherwise than to such fee or irrigation dues, he shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(5) On the application of the landlord or any assessee of the village or on his own motion, the Collector may order that any fee entered in the First Schedule or the irrigation dues assessed shall be collected by the *lambardars* or *patils* of the village, or through the revenue staff of the *tehsil* concerned, and, subject to such deductions for payment to them by way of remuneration or management charges, as he may order, be paid to the persons entitled :

Provided that in the case of irrigation dues collected by the revenue staff, the entire amount shall be credited into the Treasury without any deductions being made for such collections.

(6) Grazing of animals shall be regulated by a system of passes, in accordance with such instructions as may be issued by the Collector, or by an officer nominated in writing by him in this behalf.

(7) The assessment of irrigation dues shall be made during each crop season and the amount assessed shall be intimated to the person liable.

(8) Any person who has not paid irrigation dues *within six weeks of its intimation to him*, may, under the orders of the tahsildar passed on the landlord's application, not be allowed to irrigate his land from the landlords' tank, till such time as he has paid off his arrears:

Provided that if the tahsildar thinks that the immediate enforcement of this rule would involve undue hardship, he may direct that his order shall not be put into effect if, within two weeks from such order, the defaulter has paid the full demands.

(9) The landlord shall regulate the *osrabandi* or the distribution of water among cultivators in consultation with *Lambardars*, and shall keep, in a register prepared in such form as may be directed by the Collector, a correct record of the plots and the area irrigated by each cultivator both in *rabi* and *kharif*, and the amount of irrigation dues payable under these rules.

(10) For the purposes of these rules, *abi* land shall be treated as land irrigated from tank by flow

CHAPTER III.

DEMARCATON OF *NIJI JOT* (SECTION 11).

4. An application for demarcation under Section 11 shall be made in Form 1.

5. The demarcation on the spot shall be made by the *girdawar* of the circle on payment of fee and charges prescribed by Rules 80 to 83 for demarcation of boundaries under Section 137 of the Act, which shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to demarcation of *niji jot* under this Chapter.

CHAPTER IV.

CULTIVATION OF NIJI JOT AND OTHER CULTURABLE LANDS (SECTION 16)

6. (1) Before taking possession of any land under Section 16, the Collector shall, by means of a written notice, call upon the landlord thereof to let out such land for cultivation within four months from the date of the service of such notice.

(2) If the landlord satisfies the Collector that he has let out the land, or that the land is not capable of being utilised for agricultural purposes, or that it is already being properly utilised, the Collector shall cancel the notice.

Provided that the Collector may suspend the notice, if he is satisfied that the landlord is making arrangements for the proper utilisation of the land within the agricultural year, next following the date of the notice and if the whole or any part of the land is so utilised within the time the notice remains suspended, the Collector shall cancel the notice in respect of the whole or part of the land so utilised.

(3) If the notice is neither complied with, nor cancelled as provided in sub-rule (2), the Collector shall take possession of the land in respect of which such notice was issued, and allot it for cultivation, and the person to whom the land is so allotted shall be liable to pay rent direct to the landlord.

CHAPTER V.

DIVISION, EXCHANGE AND ACQUISITION OF HOLDINGS (SECTIONS 33 TO 40).

7. (1) Before making division of a holding under Section 33, the tahsildar shall value each plot comprised in the holding by multiplying its area by the rates sanctioned for that local area for hereditary tenants, under the provisions of Chapter XII of the Act.

(2) In dividing a holding into two or more portions the following principles shall be observed :—

(a) the valuation of the portion allotted to each party shall be proportionate to his share in the holding;

(b) the portion allotted to each party shall be as compact as circumstances permit;

(c) as far as possible, no party shall be given all the interior, or all the superior land of the holding to be divided;

(d) existing fields shall not be sub-divided without good reason; in case they have to be sub-divided, the rent of such fields, if payable in fixed money, shall also be distributed over the portions so sub-divided;

(e) plots which are in the separate possession of a tenant shall, as far as possible, be allotted to that tenant, if they are not in excess of his share.

(3) The *Tahsildar* shall prepare and place on the record of the case a map showing, in different colours, the plots given to each party and, if any field has been sub-divided, he shall have the portions so sub-divided demarcated at the expense of the parties concerned.

8. An application under Section 36 shall be presented in Form 2 and shall be accompanied with a map showing the location of the plots to be exchanged.

9. On receipt of such application, the sub-divisional officer shall, if he is satisfied that the application is not barred by sub-section (4) of Section 36, give to the opposite party an opportunity to show cause why the exchange should not be ordered. Every such notice shall be accompanied by a copy of the application which shall be supplied by the applicant.

10. If the sub-divisional officer is satisfied that reasonable grounds exist for ordering the exchange, he shall value the lands to be exchanged by multiplying

the area of each plot by the rates sanctioned for hereditary tenants under the provisions of Chapter XII of the Act and after considering the valuation and, if necessary, determining monetary compensation to balance advantages and disadvantages of the lands to be exchanged, he shall grant the application either in whole or in part.

11. If, in the course of proceedings under Section 36 a portion only of a holding or a plot is allotted in exchange and such holding or plot pays fixed money rent, the sub-divisional officer shall apportion the rent payable in respect of such holding or plot between such portion, and the remainder of the holding or plot, as the case may be.

12. An application presented to the Collector under Section 37 shall be in Form 3.

13. In proceedings under Section 37, all persons other than the applicant interested in the land to be acquired shall be impleaded as opposite parties, and the applicant shall file as many copies of it as there are persons so interested.

14. On receiving such application, the Collector shall issue a proclamation calling upon the opposite parties to show cause why acquisition may not be ordered, and shall notify that any person who claims an interest in the land to be acquired may apply to be made a party to the case and file objections.

15. In calculating the value of trees, regard shall be had to the rates prevalent in the locality, or the nearest market place whichever be nearer.

16. Applications under Sections 39 and 40 shall be made in Forms 4 and 5 respectively.

CHAPTER VI.

GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO TENANCIES (SECTIONS 41, 57 AND 58).

17. A lease under Section 41 shall be in Form 6.

18. The registered letter mentioned in clause (i) of Section 57 shall be in Form 7.

19. The written notice of arrangement for payment of rent under Section 58 shall be in Form 8.

CHAPTER VII.

RENT AND ITS RECOVERY (SECTIONS 74, 77 TO 82, 85 AND 90).

20. The receipt with counterfoil to be printed and kept for sale under the provisions of Section 74, shall be in Form 9.

21. The *Tahsildar* shall be responsible for the safe custody and sale to landholder of books of receipt with counterfoils and for maintaining correct accounts of receipt and sales in Form 10.

22. An application for division (Section 77) or estimate or appraisement of the crop (Section 78) shall be, as nearly as may be, in Form 11.

23. The fee payable under the provisions of Sections 77 and 79 is rupee one.

24. The note prescribed by sub-section (4) of Section 77 shall be in Form 12.

25. The officer deputed under sub-section (1) of Section 79 shall prepare the award in Form 13.

26. Immediately after the harvesting operations are over and the produce has started coming into the town or other regular markets of the *tahsil* in appreciable quantities, the *tahsildar* shall ascertain, for the purposes of Section 80, from different sources the current market prices of all food and non-food crops which are grown in his *tahsil* and prepare a schedule of market prices in Form 14.

27. (1) An application under Section 81 shall be made in Form 15.

(2) The fee in respect of each such application is rupee one.

28. An application for commutation of rent payable by *batai* or partly by *batai* and partly by *bighori* into *bighori* under Section 82 shall be in Form 16.

29. An application for arrears of rent under Section 85 shall substantially contain the particulars indicated in Form 17.

30. An application for recovery of arrears of rent or *sayar* as arrears of revenue under Section 90 shall be accompanied by lists in duplicate, showing in Form 18 the details specified in columns 1 to 7 thereof for every defaulter in the village, against whom the applicant desires proceedings to be taken.

31. If a defaulter is in arrears in respect of more than one holding, each such holding shall be shown separately in the application under Rule 30.

32. The applicant shall file along with his application one or more receipt books printed under the provisions of Section 74 and containing a sufficient number of receipt forms and counterfoils for the use of the officer realising the arrears.

33. The *Tahsildar* shall check lists by examining the *Patwari* and, in case of *sayar* dues, the landlord's account books or by any other suitable method and may make such modifications in the lists as appear to him to be necessary. After checking the entries in columns 1 to 7 and making such alterations in them as he deems fit, the *Tahsildar* shall enter in his own hand in columns 8 to 12 the amounts to be realised, and shall then make over the lists together with receipt books to the *Naib Tahsildar*, who shall either proceed to realise the arrears himself, or shall entrust the duty to a *Girdawar*, or any other person appointed for the purpose. The total amount of arrears and costs of collection entered in column 12 shall be recovered as arrears of revenue.

34. Whether extra staff is or is not appointed, costs of collection realisable from the defaulter shall usually be assessed at 7 per cent. of the amount entered in column 10 of Form 18 but shall in no case exceed $7\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of such amount. The percentage of such costs to be realised shall be fixed by the Collector and, subject to the maximum limit prescribed in this Rule, he may, if necessary, revise his order from time to time.

35. The officer charged with the realisation of arrears shall maintain a cash book in Form 19. He shall total the amounts realised from day to day under each head in appropriate columns, and shall prepare and attach at the end of the cash book an abstract of daily collections. He shall also enter up in columns 13 to 16 of Form 18, against each defaulter, the amount realised from time to time giving a reference to the serial number of the cash book.

36. A receipt shall be given to each defaulter for the amount realised from him, from the printed book supplied by the applicant under Rule 32.

37. The officer who has made collections may, if the applicant or his authorised agent is present, hand over to him, on his giving a written receipt, any sum realised by him as rent or *sayar* under these Rules, after making necessary deductions as provided in Rule 43. If the applicant or his agent is not present or does not agree to take the amount realised, the amount collected shall be deposited in the *tahsil* treasury as a revenue court deposit of the *Tahsildar's* court. It shall, subject to the prescribed deduction for collection and court fees charges, be payable to the applicant, and the requisite treasury chalan shall be attached to the file. When the final payment to the applicant is made, one of the duplicate lists in Form 18 filed under Rule 30 will be given to him with all the columns filled in.

38. All sums not paid to the applicant under Rule 37 shall be remitted forthwith to the treasury by chalan in duplicate; details of arrears of rent, *sayar* and collection charges being shown separately in the chalan.

39. Whenever any sum is paid either to the applicant or to his authorised agent or deposited in court, an entry to this effect with necessary details shall be made

in the cash book and initialled by the *Tahsildar* or, in his absence, by the *Naib Tahsildar*.

40. The *Wasilbaqi Navis* shall maintain a register in Form 20 in which the fortnightly totals of all sums realised and disbursed from time to time shall be entered. All such realisations and disbursements shall be intimated to the *Wasilbaqi Navis*.

41. The officer making the collections shall, on his next visit to the *tahsil*, or as soon as possible afterwards, compare the entries in his cash book with those in the register kept by the *Wasilbaqi Navis*.

42. No security is necessary when collections are made by the *Naib Tahsildar* or by a permanent *Girdawar*. In case of temporary staff, the security shall be taken by the Collector, who shall fix the amount.

43. Before the payment of the amount collected is made to the person entitled under the provisions of Rule 37 the officer making the collection or the *Tahsildar*, as the case may be, shall deduct the court fee on the amount actually collected, as provided in Section 173, as well as the collection charges at the rate fixed by the Collector, provided that the total amount so deducted does not in the aggregate exceed four annas and a half per cent. of the amount recovered.

CHAPTER VIII.

EJECTMENT OF TENANTS (SECTIONS 98, 99, 102, 104 AND 118).

44. A notice for ejectment under Section 98 shall be, as nearly as may be, in Form 21.

45. An application under Section 99 of the Act shall substantially state the particulars given in Form 22.

46. An application under Section 102 shall substantially contain the particulars given in Form 23.

47. An application under Section 104 shall substantially state the particulars mentioned in Form 24.

48. An application for the resumption of a grant under Section 118 shall substantially state the particulars mentioned in Form 25.

CHAPTER IX.

MAINTENANCE OF BOUNDARY AND SURVEY MARKS (SECTION 131).

49. (1) The term 'Boundary mark' in Section 131 includes every permanent mark erected on the boundary of a village, *mahal* or field, whether in connection with survey, or fixation of disputed boundaries.

(2) 'Survey marks' are those permanent marks erected in connection with survey, which are not situated on the boundary of a village, *mahal*, or field.

50. Standard patterns for boundary and survey marks shall be approved by the Collector.

51. The Collector shall permanently preserve all maps supplied to each village by the Survey Department, showing the position of all the survey marks.

52. The *Patels* and *Lambardar* of each village shall report to the *patwari* of their circle, the destruction or removal of, or injury to, any boundary or survey mark.

The other proprietors of the village shall report to the *Patels* and *Lambardars* the destruction or removal of, or injury to, any such marks, if it comes to their knowledge.

53. If a *Patel* or *Lambardar* of village fails to report the destruction or removal of, or injury to, any such mark, he shall be liable to a fine, not exceeding Rs. 10/- by the Collector, which will be recovered as arrears of revenue.

54. Any injury to survey marks within the Government Forest areas, and the cause thereof, so far as can be ascertained, shall be reported by Forest Guard in charge of the beat to the Forester of his circle, who, after verifying the correctness of the statement, shall immediately report the facts to the Forest Ranger, or in his absence, to the Divisional Forest Officer. The Divisional Forest Officer will submit a report on the marks in Forest areas within his jurisdiction to the Collector on the 1st March of every year, and any requisite repairs will be executed through the Forest Department at the expense of the State.

CHAPTER X.

MUTATION OF NAMES (SECTIONS 135(2) AND 136).

55. Action under Section 135(2) in connection with the mutation of names may be taken—

- (a) upon report made under Section 136(1) of the Act; or
- (b) upon report made by the *Patwari* in whose circle the whole or any portion of the property is situated; or
- (c) upon information received in any other manner by the *Tahsildar*.

56. Every report under Section 136(1) shall be made to the *Tahsildar* in writing; and shall specify (a) the name of the village, *thok*, *patti* and *Kherwat-khata* in which the right has been acquired; (b) the description of the right acquired; (c) the land revenue assessed upon the property; (d) the name, parentage and residence of the person from whom the right has been acquired; (e) the name, parentage and residence of the person who has acquired the right; and (f) the date on which the right was acquired, and shall be signed and dated by the person making the same:

Provided that no report shall be deemed to be invalid merely by reason of the omission or mis-statement of any particular; and in any such case, the *Tahsildar* shall ascertain from the person making the report such particulars, as are necessary to complete or correct it.

57. Where the land acquired is situated in two or more *tahsils* of the district the report may be made at any such *tahsil*.

58. The report may be either presented to the *Tahsildar*, or be sent to him by post.

If the person succeeding to, or obtaining possession of the property, signs the report made by the *Patwari*, he shall be deemed to have made a report himself under Section 136(1) of the Act.

59. The date on which the report is received shall be endorsed thereon at the time of receipt by the *Tahsildar*, or by such officer as he may appoint in this behalf.

60. The *Tahsildar* shall, upon the receipt of a report by a party under Section 136(1), or if no such report is made, on the fact coming to his notice, issue a proclamation, free of charge, notifying that proceedings for mutation of names have commenced and that the case shall be heard on a specified date and place:

Provided that, if the report or information relates to an area any portion of which is not situated in his *tahsil*, the *Tahsildar* shall, before taking further action, submit the record to the Collector, and the Collector shall, thereupon, direct in which *tahsil* the inquiry and all other proceedings shall be held, and shall forward the record to that *tahsil* for disposal accordingly.

61. The proclamation shall specify:—

- (a) the particulars required to be furnished by Rule 56;
- (b) the date on which the proclamation was issued;
- (c) the date (being not less than fifteen days from the date of the issue of the proclamation) upon which any objection to mutation of the names being ordered in favour of the person who has acquired the right will be entertained and considered; and

shall require the person who has acquired the right, and any other person or persons who may desire to file objections to attend upon that date, and to produce such evidence as they may desire to produce; and shall also require the "*Patwari*" within whose circle the property, or any portion thereof, is situated, to attend upon that date with such records relating to the property as are in his custody:

Provided that when the person who makes the report, or signs a report made by a *Patwari* is an official receiver appointed by a Court, and attaches to the report an authoritative copy of the order of the Court appointing him as such, it shall not be necessary for the *Tahsildar* to require the official receiver to attend in person on the date given in the proclamation. It will be only necessary to do so, and to call for proof of possession if and when any objection is filed.

62. If the report received under Section 138(1) relates to a transaction in which a joint owner or *Khudkasht* holder purports to transfer specific plots included in a joint holding, individual notices shall be served, at the cost of the party applying for mutation, on all the recorded co-sharers in the holding, in addition to the proclamation referred to in Rules 60-61 above.

If the mutation report is made by the *Patwari*, the cost of the individual notices shall be realised from the person in whose favour the transfer purports to have been made as arrears of revenue.

63. If the right be a right of maintenance-holder and such holder derives his title from a *Patwi* estate, a notice containing the same particulars as the proclamation shall also be served free of charge upon the *Istimrardar* or owner of the *Patwi* estate. In case of transfer of *Bhum*, *jagir* or *muafi* land, similar notice shall be served on the Collector.

64. When the transfer which is the basis of mutation proceedings purports to be a "*theka*" of proprietary interest, the *tahsildar* shall, for the purpose of such proceedings, determine the status of the *thekardar* and record his findings.

65. Mutation of names in the *Khewat* shall not be delayed by reason of proceedings for the specification of expropriethy tenancy, or for fixation of rent thereon being necessary, and the mutation order shall be issued by the Sub-Divisional Officer, accordingly.

66. When under these rules a case has been submitted to the Sub-Divisional Officer for trial or orders, the parties may file written statements with regard to the issues to be determined.

67. The Sub-Divisional Officer shall demarcate at the expense of the expropriant the area in which expropriary rights have accrued under sub-section (2) of Section 20.

68. The undisputed cases in which the *Tahsildar* has passed final order under Section 138(2) of the Act, and in all other cases when orders have been passed by the Sub-Divisional Officer, the record shall be made over to the registrar *girdawar* of the *tahsil* who shall make the necessary entries both in the *Tahsil* records and in those of the *Patwari*.

In all orders for mutation of names passed by any officer, whether in disputed or undisputed cases, the officer shall, in his own hand, specify the precise entry to be made as a result of his order and the *Khata* or *Khata*s of the *Khewat* in which the new entry is to be made.

69. When mutation of names is ordered in respect of an area comprised in more than one *Tahsil*, the *Tahsildar* in whose court the inquiry under the proviso to Rule 60 was held, shall communicate the orders passed to the other *tahsil* or *tahsils* for necessary action.

70. The fact that the entries required by the preceding rules have been duly made shall be noted in the record of every case, before such record is despatched for consignment to the record room.

71. If a person obtaining possession by succession or transfer, who is required to make a report under the provisions of section 136 has not made a report, or has not signed the report made by the patwari, he shall be liable to pay a fine of rupees five, unless such fine has, on the recommendation of the *tahsildar*, been waived or reduced by the Collector.

72. Fines levied under these rules shall, if not paid on demand made by the *tahsildar*, be realised by him as arrear of revenue and deposited into the treasury.

73. The Patwari shall record transfers and changes in the *Khatauni*, that is the register proscribed by Section 132 (2)(ii) of the Act, and the *Girdawar* shall verify the entries for attesting divisions of holdings and distribution of rents.

74. (1) *Tahsildars* are authorised to receive direct applications for the recording of transfers and changes in *Khatauni*.

(2) No revenue court should receive an application for the recording of such transfers and changes, unless the application is accompanied by an extract from the current *khatauni*, duly certified by the patwari.

75. A local inquiry under Section 179 of the Act shall not be made by an officer inferior in rank to a *Naib Tahsildar*.

If in the course of such inquiry it appears that the patwari has recorded the facts of possession incorrectly, the investigating officer shall record a definite finding as to the culpability of the patwari, and submit it for the orders of the Sub-Divisional Officer.

CHAPTER XI

SETTLEMENT OF BOUNDARY DISPUTES [SECTION 137 (iii)]

76. For the purposes of erection of permanent boundary marks in cases of private boundary disputes, in which permanent pillars to demarcate the boundary as fixed by the court are desired by the applicant or parties, or required by the court, to be erected or re-erected, the Collector shall make arrangements for securing a supply of boundary pillars.

77. No application for demarcation of boundaries under Section 137 of the Act shall be entertained, unless it is accompanied by a certified extract from the map and the *Khasra*, on the basis of which demarcation is sought.

78. On receiving an application which discloses that there is a dispute regarding a boundary, the court shall send it to the *girdawar* of the circle through the *tahsildar* for a preliminary report. In submitting his report the *Girdawar* shall show clearly the nature of the dispute and, so far as possible, the points for determination involved in it. A report from a *Girdawar* under this rule which does not show clearly the nature of the dispute and the points involved shall not be accepted.

79. On receiving a report under Rule 78, the court shall decide whether a local enquiry with or without survey is necessary, and whether it can be carried out by the court itself, or by a subordinate official. In the latter case, the court shall take the necessary steps to get the work completed by such official subordinate to it as it may decide.

80. (1) For the services of the Government servants deputed, deposits shall be made by an applicant or the parties to the dispute, as the case may be, at the following rates for each day or a part thereof. These deposits will be refunded, if the applicants' contention is eventually upheld.

Rank of Govt. servant.	Daily rate.	
	Rs.	
Tahsildar	5	
Naib Tahsildar	3	
Girdawar	2	
Patwari	1	

(c) Charges sufficient to cover any travelling or daily allowances to which the Government servant deputed may be entitled under the Travelling Allowance Rules applicable to such Government servant shall be recovered from the party concerned in addition to the fees payable under sub-rule (1).

81. If the Government servant making the local enquiry requires the assistance of a chairman, flag-carriers, or other labourers, the court shall determine to what extent such assistance is reasonably required, and shall direct the applicant or the parties in the case to provide such assistance; and any wages that may be necessary or such chairman, flag-carriers or labourers shall be paid to them directly by the applicant or parties, as directed by the court.

82. The court shall also calculate the approximate cost of tracing cloth and other stationery required by the Government servant deputed to make the local inquiry of survey, and shall recover such cost from the parties concerned, before proceeding with the work. The requisite tracing cloth and stationery shall then be supplied by the court.

83. (1) The fees and charges levied under the preceding rules shall be paid direct into the Government treasury by the applicant or the parties and shall be credited under the head of account determined by the Accountant-General, Central Revenues, for this purpose.

(2) Such fees and charges shall, on no account, be paid to the Government servant deputed for the work, who shall be entitled to such travelling or daily allowance only as may be admissible to him under Supplementary Rules and such allowance shall be drawn from the Government treasury by or for him in the usual way on a departmental bill countersigned by the court which deputed him.

(3) Each court clerk shall maintain accounts of receipts under Rules 80 to 82 in Form 26.

84. (1) No order shall ordinarily issue to the Government servant appointed to carry out the work till an amount sufficient in the opinion of the court to cover the fees and charges leviable under Rules 80 and 81 and the cost of tracing cloth and other stationery recoverable under rule 82 has actually been credited into the treasury under Rule 83.

(2) In the case of protracted inquiry or survey which extends beyond the time originally calculated, the proceedings shall ordinarily be suspended until a further sum is paid into the treasury by the party concerned to cover such additional fees and charges, as may be estimated by the court.

(3) Should fees or charges be paid in excess, or should it become unnecessary to carry out the work before the Government servant concerned has proceeded to the spot, the party concerned shall be entitled to a refund of the whole or part of the fees or charges, as the court may decide.

CHAPTER XII

APPOINTMENT, SUSPENSIONS, REMOVAL AND DISMISSAL OF LAMBARDARS AND PATELS (SECTION 141)

85. The Collector shall fix the number of Lambardars in any area and appoint them on the report from the sub-divisional officer, in accordance with local custom as recorded in the Wijibularz, if one has been framed.

86. When the office of Lambardar falls vacant or where a Lambardar is to be appointed for the first time in any village or part thereof, the sub-divisional officer shall issue a proclamation inviting nominations within a period specified by him in such proclamation. In a village owned or held in *Jagir* by a single land-holder the right of nomination shall vest in such land-holder and in a village held jointly by two or more persons or held in *pattidari* or *bhaiyachara* such right will be exerciseable by all or any of the recorded khewat proprietors :

Provided that if any such landholder does not exercise the right of nomination, any occupancy, exproprietary or hereditary tenant of the village may file a nomination paper of any candidate within ten days of the expiry of the period for nomination specified in such proclamation :

Provided further that for every vacancy not less than two nominations shall be made.

87. The names of the persons so nominated shall be announced in the village and every occupancy, exproprietary or hereditary tenant shall have a right to raise objections, if any, to the appointment of a person so nominated, within thirty days of such announcement.

88. No females shall, except for special reasons be appointed as Lambardar.

89. The Collector may refuse to appoint any person as Lambardar or may remove him or dismiss him—

(1) in non-istimrari areas on the ground—

- (a) that he is not a sharer in the village ;**
- (b) that his share in the village is heavily burdened with mortgages or other encumbrances ;**
- (c) that he is not in possession of his share in the village ;**
- (d) that he is incompetent to perform the duties of his office or cannot personally perform such duties owing to service, age or otherwise ;**
- (e) that he has been convicted of an offence which, in his opinion, disqualifies him from holding the appointment or that he is of a notoriously bad character ;**
- (f) that he has refused or neglected to perform all or any of his duties ;**
or
- (g) on some valid reason, other than those mentioned in sub-clauses (a) to (f), which shall be recorded in writing.**

(2) in istimrari area, on any of the grounds mentioned in sub-clauses (d) to (g) of clause (1)

90. If the persons entitled to make a nomination under Rule 86 do not make a nomination within the time specified or nominate persons who cannot be appointed as Lambardar under these rules, the sub-divisional officer may issue a second proclamation calling for fresh nominations. The Collector, on the report of the sub-divisional officer, may appoint any suitable person as lambardar after the expiry of ten days within which occupancy, exproprietary or hereditary tenants have the option to file nomination papers.

91. The duties of a Lambardar appointed under the Act, shall include the followings :—

- (a) to represent the village community in all their dealings with Government;**
- (b) to collect the Government revenues and other demands specified by the Collector and to pay the same to the Officer appointed to receive them, or into the treasury :**

Provided that the Collector may by order, permit any landlord to deposit the land revenue payable by him direct into the treasury ;

- (c) to defray in the first instance, village expenses and to reimburse himself in accordance with the village custom ;**
- (d) to supervise the accounts of the village common lands, if any, and to render accounts to the villagers who have interests in such lands of all receipts, payments and sources of income ;**

- (e) to report to the patwari or the girdawar all changes in the proprietorship of *muafi* and *bhum* lands and the death of pensioners ;
- (f) to report to the patwari or the girdawar all encroachments on roads or Government land, all injuries to, or appropriations of State property in the village and the destruction or removal of, or injury to, boundary or other marks lawfully erected in the village ;
- (g) to render such help as the Collector may, from time to time, direct when the annual *partial*, survey or revision of land records is being carried on in the village of which he is Lambardar ;
- (h) to assist the *girdawar*, the patwari or any other official appointed by the *tahsildar*, when division or appraisement of the crop is being made under the orders of a revenue court ;
- (i) to report to the *tahsildar* if the landlord of his *lambardari* village collects any *lag*, *neg* or any other levy prohibited by the Act ;
- (j) to report at once to the Patwari or the Girdawar the outbreak of any epidemics, diseases generally prevailing amongst cattle of the village and other wide spread damage to crops ;
- (k) to check and help in regulating the distribution of water from tanks for purposes of irrigation ;
- (l) to watch other common land trees and to see that they are not cut unnecessarily ; and
- (m) to do such other duties as the Collector may specify from time to time.

92. In those villages where *shamlat* committees have been appointed, or recognised under the provisions of Section 180, such of the duties of a Lambardar as the Collector may, by order, specify shall devolve on such committees which shall be governed by the Rules framed by the village community for the discharge of such duties and approved by the Collector.

93. (1) The Collector may refuse to accept the resignation of a *Lambardar* until it is shown to his satisfaction that there is another co-sharer in the village qualified for the appointment and willing to act.

(2) When the resignation of Lambardar has been accepted, his office shall be declared vacant and the Collector shall take steps to appoint a successor.

94. If the Collector does not want to appoint any patels in any village or in the district, he may increase the number of *tambardars* to take their place.

95. A Lambardar shall be entitled to receive as remuneration 5 per cent. upon the land revenue payable by holders whom he represents, and upon any other demand which the Collector orders to be collected through him, whether such revenue or other demand is collected and paid by him or is with the permission of the Collector or otherwise, paid direct into the Government treasury at any time subsequent to his appointment :

Provided that the percentage shall not be payable in respect of any revenue realised by the use of any coercive process, other than a writ of demand

Provided further that if there are more *Lambardars* than one in any village, the amount of remuneration shall, under the orders of the sub-divisional officer, be divided among them in proportion to the amounts to be collected by each of them.

96. Notwithstanding anything in Rule 92, the *Shamlat* Committee or any member thereof may, on the report of the sub-divisional officer, be removed or dismissed by the Collector on any of the grounds mentioned in sub rule (1) of Rule 89 :

Provided that before such report is made, the Committee or the member concerned shall be given an opportunity of being heard in defence.

97. Unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, in these rules the word 'Lambardar' shall include a patel and the expression 'occupancy tenant' shall include a 'biswadar'.

98. Pending an inquiry into his conduct any *Lambardar* or a member of *shamlat* committee may be suspended by the authority empowered to dismiss him under these rules.

CHAPTER XIII

Preparation of Decrees for confirmation [Section 183 (2)]

99. (1) A decree or order shall be submitted for confirmation under Section 183 in the following cases only, and in no others :—

- (a) When a claim for money, whether for arrears of rent, compensation, penalty or damages is decreed.
- (b) When a declaration of right is made under the provisions of Section 43:
- (c) When rent is commuted, determined, abated or enhanced under the provisions of Chapter XII, of the Act, otherwise than during rent-rate or record operations :
- (d) When an order of ejectment is passed under the provisions of Chapter IX of the Act, and
- (e) In cases of exchange of land for consolidation (Section 36), acquisition of land (Section 37), decision of dispute regarding proprietary right or interest (Sections 38 and 193), acquisition of proprietary right by tenant (Section 40), commutation of *Batai* into bighori (Section 32), declaration of biswadari right [Section 117 (2)], resumption of grant (Section 119) and re-instatement of a tenant (Section 204)

(2) A simple money decree of the original court mentioned in sub-rule (1) (a) shall be prepared in Form 27 and every other decree of such court in Form 28.

100. When a decree in any of the cases mentioned in Rule 99 is revised or modified by the confirming court or a court of revision, such court shall prepare a fresh decree in Form 29.

CHAPTER XIV

PROCEDURE IN APPLICATIONS FOR REVISION (SECTION 187)

101. Every application for revision under Section 187 shall be drawn up in the form of a memorandum of appeal and shall be accompanied by copies of the decree or order and the judgement sought to be revised and also by copies of the judgements, if any, or subordinate courts giving rise to the decree or order sought to be revised.

102. Such application shall be presented to the Court against whose decree or order it has been filed, with a request that it may be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner or the Judicial Commissioner, as the case may be.

103 The presiding officer of the court to which the revision is thus presented shall—

- (i) show the revision application to the opposite party or his legal representatives and ask him to put in, within ten days, a written statement numbered consecutively as in the memorandum of revision, contesting the grounds of objections contained in such application ; and
- (ii) forward to the court to which the revision lies such application and the written statement, together with the file of the case containing the decree or order under revision, and subject to payment of transmission charges in the form of postage stamps and if the court

desires, cloth or *tat* wrappers for safe despatch of records the files of the lower courts and other relevant papers on which the parties have relied during the course of trial, or before the confirming court.

104. The court of revision shall hear the applicant and if, having regard to the provisions of Section 187, the application does not disclose any ground for interference, it shall reject the revision petition.

105. If the court of revision proposes to vary or revise the order sought to be revised or wants, to hear the other party before passing orders, it shall fix a date for the hearing of the revision application.

106. The court of revision may, before passing orders, look into, and refer in its order, to any paper contained in the records submitted to it under the provisions of rule 101 if such paper has been duly proved, or is otherwise admissible in evidence.

107. If the court of revision reverses or modifies the decree of the lower court, a fresh decree shall be drawn up by such court in form 29.

CHAPTER XV

INJUNCTIONS AND APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVERS (SECTION 197)

108. A temporary injunction under Section 197 may be issued under Order XXXIX of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, at any stage of the case on an application made by a party and it will endure until the matter in dispute is decided, unless the court issuing it withdraws it under the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 197 or discharges, varies or sets it aside under rule 4 of the said Order.

Example.—If a tree or a crop is standing on the land which is the subject of litigation in a declaratory case under section 43, and there is a danger that the party, in possession apprehending that the case may go against him wants to cut, remove or sell it, the revenue court may issue a temporary injunction to maintain the *status quo* pending the decision of the case.

109. A court to which the record is submitted for confirmation of an order passed may, on the application of a party and on sufficient cause being shown, issue a fresh injunction.

CHAPTER XVI

DELIVERY OF POSSESSION

110. When a revenue court makes an order for the delivery of possession, it shall ordinarily direct the patwari of the village concerned to execute the same and shall also send intimation to the Lambardar and Patel to assist him in the matter. The fact that such an order has been made shall be communicated to parties or their pleaders if they are present, in the court. In case of their absence, notice may be sent to them, if this can be done without delay which in the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable.

111. The patwari shall inform the parties if they reside in the village of the date and time when he would execute the order.

112. On the date and at the hour fixed, the patwari and Lambardar or Patel shall proceed to the spot and transfer possession in the presence of the parties, if they attend, and of two residents of the locality, by affixing a copy of the order or warrant in some conspicuous place on the property and proclaiming to the occupant by beat of drum or other customary mode the substance of such order or warrant in regard to the property. If the person, who is to be dispossessed or put in possession is not present in the village, or does not attend, the patwari shall record the fact in his report to the court.

113. If at the time of the delivery of possession, there exists on the holding an ungathered crop or any trees, the Court issuing an order for delivery of possession shall give definite instructions in respect of them. If no specific instructions have been issued to the patwari, he shall return to the court concerned the order unexecuted, inviting such instructions and stating in his report the kind of crop and his estimate of its probable value, and the kind, number and estimated age and value of trees, and direct the parties, if present to apply in case they wish to do so, to such Court for the settlement of the value of such crops and trees.

114. When delivery of possession has been made in accordance with these rules the patwari shall submit his report in Form 30 with the particulars required to be stated therein to the Court which issued the Order for delivery of possession and enter the fact in his diary. In case any party or witness refuses to sign the report, the patwari shall record the fact in his report.

115. If, on going to the spot, the patwari apprehends any resistance or obstruction to transfer of possession, he shall report the matter to the Court which issued the Order and the Provisions of rules 97 to 102 of Order XXI of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, shall apply to such case.

116. Any transfer of possession made in accordance with the provisions of these rules shall be valid even if any of the parties remained absent at the time of *dakhl*, or he or any witness refused to sign the report.

117. These rules shall also apply to reinstatement proceedings under Sections 39 and 204 of the Act.

CHAPTER XVII

APPLICATION UNDER SECTION 11 OF THE AJMER TENANCY AND LAND RECORDS ACT, 1950 FOR DEMARCATION OF *NIJI JOT*.

FORM 1

(Rule 4)

To

The Sub-Divisional Officer

—————Sub-Division/District, Ajmer.

SIR,

It is requested that the land of which the details are given below be demarcated as the applicant's *Niji jot* :—

- (1) Name of the village.
- (2) Name of the landlord (applicant)
- (3) Khasra numbers (1) with areas of the plots which have been held continuously by the applicant as *Khudkasht* since the agricultural year beginning on the first day of June, 1948.

2. The above-mentioned land is not held by any tenant.

I verify of my own knowledge
upon information received

that the contents of this application are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date.....

Place.....

Signature of Landlord.

APPLICATION UNDER SECTION 36 OF THE AJMER TENANCY AND LAND
RECORDS ACT 1950

FORM 2

(Rule 8)

IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICER.....Sub-
division, DISTRICT AJMER.

A son of B, resident of----- .. Applicant.

VERSUS

C son of D, resident of----- .. Opposite Party.

SIR,

I apply for exchange of land cultivated by me with land cultivated by the opposite party to consolidate my holding. The necessary particulars are noted below :—

1. Purpose of the application.
2. *Khasra* (*) numbers, areas and class of the applicant's land which he wants to give in exchange.
3. *Khasra* (*) numbers and areas and class of the other person's land which the applicant wants in exchange.
4. Whether cultivators of the lands to be exchanged—
 - (i) are landlords, or
 - (ii) are tenants of the same landlord,
 - or*
 - (iii) stand to one another in the relation of landlord and tenant.
5. Details of work of improvement or tree, if any, on lands mentioned in serials 2 and 3 with their estimated value and names of owners.
6. If the land mentioned in serial No. 2 or 3 above is held by a non-occupancy tenant or is burdened with any lease, mortgage or other encumbrance, necessary detail shall be given

of my own knowledge

I verify -----that the contents of this application are
upon information received
true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of Landlord.
Tenant.

Date-----

Place-----

(*) If plots have not been surveyed or numbered, full description and approximate areas may be given.

APPLICATION UNDER SECTION 37 OF THE AJMER TENANCY AND LAND RECORDS ACT, 1950

FORM 3

(Rule 12)

IN THE COURT OF THE COLLECTOR, AJMER

A son of B, resident of _____ .. Applicant (landlord).

VERSUS

C son of D, resident of _____ .. Opposite party (tenant).

Sir,

I apply for acquisition of land held by the opposite party under sub-section (1) of section 37.

The necessary particulars are noted below :—

1. Khasra* numbers, areas and nature (e.g., irrigated, *barani*, etc.) and class of the tenancy (e.g., hereditary, occupancy, etc.) of the land to be acquired.
2. Khasra* numbers, areas and nature (e.g., irrigated, *barani*, etc.) and class of tenancy of the land which the landlord offers in exchange.
3. Purpose of acquisition and the clause of sub-section (1) of section 37 under which the application is made.
4. In case the land to be given in exchange is part or joint *Khewat*, list of co-owners with parentage, caste and residence to be given. If any such land is mortgaged or held in *theka*, the name, and addresses of mortgagees and *thekidars* shall be given.
5. Details of works of improvement and trees, if any, on lands mentioned in serials 1 and 2 with their estimated value and names of owners.

I verify _____ of my own knowledge
upon information received that the contents of this application
are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date _____

Signature of Landlord.

Place _____

* If plots have not been surveyed or numbered, full description and approximate areas may be given.

APPLICATION UNDER SECTION 30 OF THE AJMER TENANCY AND LAND RECORDS ACT, 1950

FORM 4

(Rule 16)

IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICER ——— Sub-Division,

District Ajmer.

A son of B, resident of _____ Applicant.

VERSUS

C son of D, resident of _____ .. Opposite Party.

Sir,

I claim re-instatement in my land from which I was ejected under Section 37. The necessary particulars are noted below:—

1. Name, parentage, caste and residence of the tenant ejected (or his heir or representative in interest).

2. Name, parentage, caste and residence of the person for whom the land was required (or his heir or representative in interest).
3. Khasra numbers and areas of plots*, required under section 37.
4. Details of compensation paid in land, money or both on acquisition which the applicant will restore on re-instatement.
5. Purpose for which land was acquired.
6. Date of ejectment under section 37.
7. Details of the alleged act or omission on the part of the opposite party, giving rise to cause of action under clause (a) or (b) of sub-section (1) of section 39.
8. Details of any improvement made by the applicant on land, if any given to him in exchange for his own land with estimated cost together with amount of compensation.

of my personal knowledge

I verify _____ that the contents of this application
upon information received
are true to the best of my knowledge and belief

Date _____

Signature of applicant.

Place _____

*If plots have not been surveyed or numbered, full description and approximate areas may be given.

APPLICATION UNDER SECTION 40 OF THE AJMER TENANCY AND LAND RECORDS ACT, 1950

FORM 5

(Rule 16)

IN THE COURT OF THE COLLECTOR, AJMER

A s/o B, resident of _____ .. Applicant (Tenant).

VERSUS

C s/o D, resident of _____ .. Opposite party.
(Landlord).

SIR,

I apply under section 40 of the Ajmer Tenancy and Land Records Act, 1950, for the acquisition of proprietary right in the holding held by me.

The necessary particulars are noted below :—

- (1) Khasra numbers*, area rent of holding and nature (e.g., irrigated, barani, etc.) and class of the tenancy, e.g., hereditary, occupancy, etc.) of the holding of which proprietary rights are to be acquired.
- (2) Period of continuous possession of the tenant on such holding.
- (3) Details of works of improvement and trees, if any, on the holding in question, with their estimated value and names of owners.

I verify _____ of my own knowledge
upon information received _____ that the contents of this application

are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date _____

Signature of Tenant.

Place _____

* If plots have not been surveyed or numbered, full description and approximate areas may be given.

DEED OF LEASE UNDER SECTION 41

(FORM 6)

(Rule 17)

This deed of lease made on this.....day of.....between X,
son of....., resident of.....
(hereinafter called "the lessor") and Y, son of.....,
resident of.....(hereinafter called "the lessee")

Witnesseth as follows:—

1. In consideration of the amount of rent and covenants and conditions hereinafter reserved and contained in these presents and on the part of the lessee to be observed and performed, the lessor hereby demises unto the lessee all that land described in the Schedule hereto annexed.

*2. The parties hereto covenant as follows:—

(a) that the tenant is an occupancy tenant;
an ex-proprietary
a hereditary

(b) that the tenant is a non-occupancy tenant and the period of tenancy shall be from.....to.....;

(c) that as the lessees are more than one in number, holding the land jointly their interest in the joint holding is as follows:—

(d) that the rent is payable in cash and is payable in accordance with the following conditions:—

(i) the amount of yearly rent Rs.....

(ii) the number of instalments.....

(iii) the amount of each instalment.....

(iv) the date on which each instalment shall fall due.

(e) that the rent shall be payable by Bigla in accordance with the following conditions:—

(i) the rate of rent per Bigha is.....

(ii) the manner of measurement of land for these purposes shall be as follows:—

(iii) the rent shall be payable on the following date or dates.

(f) that the rent is payable in kind by Batai in accordance with the following conditions:—

(i) the share of the crop payable as rent is.....

(ii) the time of division is.....

(iii) the place of division is....., and

(iv) the manner of division and delivery of the crops shall be as follows:—

(g) that the rent shall be payable by Kuta in accordance with the following conditions:—

(i) the manner of appraisement shall be as follows:

(ii) the share or amount of rent payable after appraisement is....., and

(iii) the time and the date on which the rent after such appraisement shall be payable are.....

(h) that in the case of leases for special purposes such as reclamation, the following special conditions shall also be observed :—

3. The terms "lessor" and "lessee" shall, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, include the heirs, executors, administrators, legal representatives and assigns.
4. It is also hereby agreed that all other rights and obligations of the parties which are not herein specified shall in all respects be governed by the provisions of the Ajmer Tenancy and Land Records Act, 1950, and the rules made thereunder.

**SCHEDULE

1. Khasra No.....of the place.
2. Area, and
3. Other details, if any.

In witness whereof, the parties hereto have set their hands on the day and year first above written.

Signed by the parties Lessor.....

Lessee

Witnesses : 1.

2.

*N.B. Retain only the clauses which are applicable and strike off the clauses which are not applicable.

**If the plots have not been surveyed or numbered a full and complete description of each plot and its approximate area may be given in the Schedule.

NOTICE TO SURRENDER HOLDING.

(FORM 7)

(Rule 18)

From—A.B. (Add parentage, and residence). Tenant.

To—C.D. (Add parentage, and residence). Landholder.

I, being a tenant (here enter class) not bound by a lease or other engagement to continue to occupy the land for a fixed period, hereby notify, under the provisions of section 57 of the Ajmer Tenancy and Land Records Act, 1950, my intention to surrender my holding comprising the lands mentioned below at the end of the current agricultural year.

Name of the village mahal, thok or patti	Khasra numbers or description of the fields	Area of fields	Rent of holding
1	2	3	4
		Total area.	

In case the tenant is an exproprietary tenant, he shall state—

- (i) that two years have elapsed from the date of accrual of exproprietary rights ; and
- (ii) that he has obtained the sanction of the Collector to surrender his holding.

Date.....

Signature or thumb mark of the Tenant.

Place.....

NOTICE OF ARRANGEMENT FOR PAYMENT OF RENT

(FORM 8)

(Rule 19)

I A.B. son of C.D.....resident of..... (here enter class of tenant) tenant of the following lands hereby inform you E.F. son of G.H.....resident of..... in respect of the undermentioned holdings, that during my absence from the village of my residence, I am leaving J.K. son of L.M. resident of.....in charge of my holding who will be responsible for paying the rent as it falls due.

Name of village mahal, thok or patti.	Khasra (1) Numbers of fields.	Area of fields.	Rent of the holding
1	2	3	4
		Total area.	

Date.

Signature of tenant.

Place.....

(1) If plots have not been surveyed or numbered, full description and approximate area of each plot may be given.

FORM 9

(Rule 20)

COUNTERFOIL

Book No.....Page No.....

Receipt No.....

Name of Landholder.

Received rent sayar premium from tenant (Name, father's name and caste) of village..... mahal.....thok or patti..... as follows:—

Date	By whom and on whose behalf paid (name, father's name, caste and residence).	Class of tenant's holding and No. of Khata in land holders or patwari's khatauni.	Khasra Nos.	Qist & fasli year	Whether on account of rent sayar or premium.	Whether in full or part payment	Amount or quantity* received Rs. As.Ps. Mds.Sr.Ch.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Signature of landholder or his agent.

NOTE:—Under section 72 of the Act, separate receipts must be issued for each payment of rent, sayar or premium. Thumb mark or signature of the payee be obtained on the reverse in token of having received the receipt

* If rent is paid in kind, weight of total 'produce and of landholder's share shall be entered separately.

APPLICATION FOR DIVISION OR ESTIMATE OR APPRAISEMENT OF CROP

(FORM 11).

(Rule 22)

To

The Tahsildar of tahsil.....
District Ajmer.

Sir,

1. That I.....son of.....caste.....resident of tahsil.....pay the rent of the holding mentioned below in kind to (enter name of landholder) son of.....resident of.....from whom I hold at (enter rate e.g., one fifth, one sixth etc. of the produce).

2. That by an agreement between me and to my landholder I have to pay my rent in cash by *Kuta*.

3. That the court-fee labels of the value of (here enter amount) on account of prescribed fee and notice are affixed to this application.

4. It is requested that an officer be deputed to make the *division of the crop
*estimate or appraise-
-----between (here enter date) and (here enter date) of this
ment of the standing crop
month when the crop will be ripe and ready for *division/*estimate or appraisement.

Class of tenant and description of the holding:

(1)	(2)	(3)
Name of village, thok or patti.	Plot Nos. of the holding of which crop is to be *divided/appraised or estimated*.	Class of tenant.

I verify of my own knowledge
upon information received that the contents of this application are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date.....

Signature or thumb mark of tenant.

Place.....

*To be corrected by striking out unnecessary portion according as the application is under section 77 or 78.

NOTE:—This form may also be used by a *biswadar*, by making necessary changes authorised by section 91.

FORM OF NOTE PRESCRIBED UNDER SECTION 77(4) OF THE AJMER TENANCY AND LAND RECORDS ACT, 1950.

(FORM 12).

(Rule 24).

1. Name of village, thok or patti.....
2. Name of applicant with date of application.
- 2A. Names of parties.
3. Date of tahsildar's order deputing the officer to divide the crop.....

4. Date on which crop was divided
5. Name of assessors with full address:—
 - (i) appointed by the *applicant
 - (ii) appointed by the *landholder
6. Actual weight of the produce of—
 - plot No.
 - plot No.
 - and so on
 - Total weight of the produce of the holding to be divided
7. Class of tenant/cultivator/with proportion of the produce payable as rent or biswadar's revenue.....
8. Share of the produce delivered to the landholder/jagirdar/muafdar or his agentMds. Srs. Ch.....
9. Share of the produce delivered to tenant/cultivator..Mds. Srs. Ch.....
10. Weighment charges, how distributed.....
 - Signature of assessors
 - (a)*applicant's assessor
 - (b)* landholder's assessor.....
- 10A. Signatures of the parties under Section 77(4) of the Act.
11. †Report of the officer deputed.

Signature of the officer deputed

Date

12. Tahsildar's order (if no objection filed).....

13. Nature of complaint, if any, under sub-section (6) of section 77 of the Ajmer Tenancy and Land Records Act, 1950, with name of complainant and tahsildar's orders thereon.

14. Order of the confirming court.....

*If under sub-section (3) of section 79 an assessor is nominated by the officer deputed, the fact and circumstances of such appointment shall be stated.

†The official shall state in his report if any *lag neg* or other extras were charged (sub-section 5 of section 77).

FORM OF AWARD UNDER SECTION 79(3) OF THE AJMER TENANCY AND LAND RECORDS ACT, 1950.

(FORM 13).

(Rule 25).

1. Name of village, *thok* and *patti*
2. Name of applicant with date of application
- 2A. Names of parties
3. Date of tahsildar's order deputing the officers to appraise or estimate the crop
4. Date on which crop was appraised or estimated.....

5. Names of assessors with full addresses—

- (i) *appointed by the applicant.....
- (ii) *appointed by the landholder

6. Estimated yield of

Plot No.....	{	1. as estimated by—
		(a) tenant's assessor.....
		cultivator's
Plot No.....	{	(b) landholder's assessor
		2. According to †biswansi method, if adopted.
		3. As assessed by the officer deputed
Plot No.	{	1.
		2. do.
		3.
Plot No. etc.....	{	1.
		2. do.
		3.
Total estimated yield	{	1 As estimated by—
		(a) tenant's assessor.....
		cultivator's ×
	{	(b) landholder's assessor.....
		2. According to †biswansi method if adopted
		3. As assessed by the officer deputed.

7. Class of tenant/cultivator with proportion of the produce payable as rent/bisweddar's revenue

8. (1) Total weight of produce as assessed by the Officer deputed.....
Mds. Srs. Ch.

- (a) landholder's share of the produce as per award.....Mds. Srs. Ch.
- (b) claim of tenant's/cultivator's share of produce as per award.....

*If the official has to appoint an assessor on behalf of any party on account of such party's absence or refusal to appoint one, the fact and circumstances shall be stated.

† See Instructions on *batai* and *kuta*.

(2) If the tahsildar is satisfied that the weight of produce is swelled by an increase in the proportion of admixture indicated in foot-note 2, he shall revise the figures of total weight in item No. 8 of this Form suitably.

The following standard may serve as a useful guide.

1st quality

2nd quality

If the proportion of dirt or admixture is higher than in case of 1st quality produce but not higher than—

1. Wheat.—96 1/2 % Wheat, 2% Barley and 1 1/2% dirt	5%
2. Barley.—97% Barley, 3% admixture	7%
3. Gram.—98% Gram and 2% admixture	5%
4. Linseed.—96% Linseed and 4% admixture	7%
5. Maize.—96% Maize and 1% admixture	5%
6. Pulses.—67% Pulse and 3% admixture	9%

Mds. Srs. Ch.

Signature of—

(a) Applicant's assessor

(b) landholder's assessor

10. Report of the officer deputed which, *inter alia* shall specify the quality of the produce, e.g., 1st quality or 2nd quality. If the proportion of admixture is higher than that indicated for 2nd quality produce, the fact shall be stated with officer's own estimate of the proportion of admixture.

Signature of the Officer deputed

Date

11. Tahsildar's order accepting or modifying the award.....

12. Order of the confirming court.

SCHEDULE OF MARKET PRICES.

(FORM 14)

(Rule 26)

*Date	Name of market	Source of information	Name of Circle	Price per maund		Remarks
				Name of Article	1st quality 2nd quality	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

*The date to be entered will be that on which the price quoted ruled and not the date of entry in the Form.

APPLICATION UNDER SECTION 81 OF THE AJMER TENANCY AND LAND RECORDS ACT, 1950. FOR ASSESSMENT OF *BIGHORI* BY COURT.

(FORM 15)

(Rule 27)

IN THE COURT OF TAHSIL DAR OF TAHSIL.....

istrict Ajmer.

Sir,

1. That I..... son of..... resident of.....
..... tahsil..... $\frac{\text{pay}}{\text{receive}}$ the rent of holding

mentioned below by bighori $\frac{\text{to}}{\text{from}}$ $\frac{\text{(enter name of landholder)}}{\text{enter name of tenant}}$

son of.....
resident of..... tahsil.....

from whom $\frac{\text{I hold}}{\text{who holds from me}}$ at (enter bighori rate).

2. That the landholder/the tenant neglects to measure the area sown or there is a dispute about the extent of the area sown, the length of the measuring chain or the manner of measurement.

3. That a court fee stamp for rupee one, being the prescribed fee has been affixed to this application.

4. It is requested that an officer be deputed to measure the area sown.

Class of tenant and description of the holding :

(1)	(2)	(3)
Name of village <i>thok or patti</i>	Plot numbers of the holding of which the sown area is to be measured.	Class of tenant.

I verify of my own knowledge/ upon information received that the contents of this application are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date..... Signature or thumb mark of tenant/landholder

Place

APPLICATION FOR COMMUTATION OF RENT UNDER SECTION 82 OF THE AJMER TENANCY AND LAND RECORDS ACT, 1950.

(FORM 16)

(Rule 28)

IN THE COURT OF SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICER.....Sub-Division
District Ajmer.

A son of B resident of..... tenant (applicant).

versus

C son of D resident of.....landholder (opposite party).

Sir,

1. That the applicant is a hereditary/occupancy/exproprietary/tenant of the under-mentioned holding in full forportion/for.....rates.

2. That the defendant is landholder.

3. It is prayed that *batai* rent paid by the applicant for the holding or for such and such portion or for such and such crop of such holding be commuted into *bighori* at current market rates.

Description of the holding with details of plots or crop for which <i>bighori</i> rent is to be fixed.	{	1. Khasra Nos. and areas of the entire holding.
		2. Khasra Nos. and areas of plots for which <i>batai</i> rent is being paid with rates.
		3. Crops for which <i>batai</i> rent is being paid.
		4. Plots or crops paying <i>batai</i> rent of which <i>bighori</i> at current market rates is to be fixed.

I verify of my own knowledge/upon information received that the contents of the application are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date.....

Signature of tenant.

Place

**APPLICATION FOR ARREARS OF RENT UNDER SECTION 85 OF THE
AJMER TENANCY AND LAND RECORDS ACT, 1950**

(FORM 17)

(Rule 29)

In the Court of the Tahsildar of.....Tahsil, District Ajmer.

A son of B..... resident of.....(landholder)

versus

C son of D.....resident of.....(Tenant)

Sir,

(1) That the applicant is the landholder and as such entitled to collect the **rent** of the undermentioned holding to which the claim relates and that the defendant is **hereditary/occupancy/exproprietary/non-occupancy/tenant** of such holding.

(2) That the defendant pays his rent—

- | | |
|--|--|
| (i) by <i>batai</i> at | } Here enter rate and manner of payment. |
| (ii) by <i>bighori</i> at customary rates which is | |
| (iii) at fixed money rate which is Rs. per annum. | |

(3) That he has not paid his rent failed to cultivate his holding he has, without sufficient cause,

and that the total amount of arrears recoverable from him is as follows :—

(here enter details of fasl, rate, amount manner of calculation etc.).

- (4) { Here enter date when each instalment fell due, when the cause of
(5) { action arose and state that the application is within time, that the court
(6) { has jurisdiction to entertain the application etc.

(7) It is prayed that the above mentioned claim be decreed with costs and interest.

Description of the holding { Give **Khasra** No. and area of each field or, if no **sur-**
vey has been done, sufficient description to identify
each field, approximate area, etc.

I verify of my own knowledge that the contents of this application
upon information received
are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date.....

Signature of the landholder.

Place

LIST OF ARREARS OF RENT OR SAYAR

(FORM 18)

(Rule 30)

Sl. No.	Name and address of defaulter	Sayar dues payable		Arrears of rent payable		Amount Claimed (Total of cols. 4 & 6)	Principal amount passed by the tahsildar for realisation			Collection charges assessed at the rate fixed by the Collector on the amount mentioned in column 10
		Year	Amount	Year	Amount		Rent	Sayar	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Total amount to be realised including collection charges (total of columns 10 & 11)	Amount realised with reference to serial number in cash book			Amount paid to the applicant or his authorised agent				Amount deducted as (a) Court fee (b) Collection charges	Remarks
	Rent	Sayar	Collection charges	Total	Rent	Sayar	Total		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

NOTES :—(1) Columns 1 to 7 will be filled in by the applicant.

(2) Columns 8 to 12 will be filled in by the Tahsildar.

(3) Columns 13 to 19 will be filled in by the Officer making the Collection.

(4) If any interest realisable on arrears of rent or sayar is due, the amount may be entered in a column to be added for the purpose.

CASH BOOK

(FORM 19)

(Rule 35)

Serial No.		Amount to be realised				Amount realised						Amount deducted				Amount paid to landholder or his authorised agent					Amount deposited in treasury with No. and date of chalan					
1	2	Rent	Sayar	Collection charges	Total	Rent	Sayar	Collection charges	Total	Date of realisation	Number of receipt given	Amount still due	As court fee	As collection charges	Total	Date of payment	Rent	Sayar	Total	Name and signature of payee	Court fee	Collection charges	Payable to landholder			Remarks
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
Name of defaulter with serial number in form 18																										

(REGISTER MAINTAINED BY WASIL¹ BAQI² NAVIS)

(FORM 20)

(Rule 40)

Sl. No.	Name of village	Amount to be realised			Amount realised			Date	Amount still due		Total
		Rent & Sayar	Collection charges	Total	Rent & Sayar	Collection charges	Total		Rent & Sayar	Collection charges	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Amount paid to landholder or his agent			Amount realised as (a) Court fee (b) Collection charges	Amount deposited in Tahsil				Remarks
Rent	Sayar	Total		Court fee	Collection charges	Payable to landholder	Total	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

NOTE :—(1) At the end of each month, the *Wasil baqi navis* shall enter at the foot of the register the total amount collected and the manner of its disbursement e.g., payment to landholder, deposit in treasury etc., and balance accounts by showing the amount deducted as court fee etc., under appropriate heads.

(2) The officer making the collection shall not keep any money in his hands on the last day of the month when entries in this register are to be closed.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 98.

FORM 21

(Rule 44)

In the Court of the Tahsildar, Tahsil _____ District Ajmer.

Notice, under section 98 of the Ajmer Tenancy and Land Records Act, 1950 for the ejectment of tenant on the ground mentioned in clause (a) of section 96.

AB. (enter parentage and residents)

Decree-holder (landlord)

Versus

CD. (Enter parentage, and residence)

Judgement-debtor (tenant).

To

Name of tenant, parentage, caste and place of residence _____
(Judgement-debtor)

Whereas a decree for Rs. _____ (details given below, passed against you on (enter date) on account of arrears of rent for rabi/Kharif 135 F in respect of the holding specified below has become final, notice is hereby given to you to deposit into this court the said amount together with the amount of interest from

the date of issue of notice till the date of actual payment within one month from the service of the notice. In the case of default an order for your ejection from the said holding shall be passed.

Year and instalment.	Amount of rent decreed	Interest since the date of decree till the date of issue of notice.	Costs, if any awarded.	Total	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
Grand Total					

Description of the holding.

Village	Chok or Patti	Khasra numbers of fields.	Area of fields.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5

Number of fields and total area

Given under my hand and seal of the Court
this day of 19

Dated

Seal of the Court.

Signature of Tahsildar of Tahsil _____

Date _____

APPLICATION UNDER SECTION 99

FORM 22

(Rule 45)

In the Court of the Sub-Divisional Officer of _____

Sub-Divisional

Application under Section 99 of the Ajmer Tenancy and Land Records Act, 1950, for the ejection of tenant on the ground mentioned in clause (here-enter (b) (c), (d) or (e), as the case may be) of Section 98.

AB Son of CD resident of _____ Tehsil _____
of Ajmer District. (Landholder (Applicant).

Versus

EF son of GH resident of _____ Tehsil _____ of Ajmer District
Tenant (Opposite party).

SIR,

1. That the applicant is landholder of the holding specified below and that the opposite party is the non-occupancy/hereditary/occupancy/exproprietary/ tenant thereof.

2. That the defendant (here state in full the ground on which ejectment is sought e.g., any act or mission detrimental to the land in the holding or inconsistent with the purpose for which it was let, non-cultivation of the holding for three successive years without sufficient cause in case of land paying *batai* rent, breach of condition or illegal subletting, as the case may be).

3. *That for reasons given in paragraph 2 of the defendant is liable to ejectment.

4. Here enter the date on which the cause of action arose and state that the court has jurisdiction etc.

5. It is prayed that the ejectment of the defendant be ordered and costs awarded.

Description of the holding or part thereof from which ejectment is sought. Give Khasra Nos. and areas of fields or if no survey has been done names and full description of fields and approximate areas.

I verify of my personal knowledge that the contents of this application are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date _____

Signature of landholder.

Place _____

*In case of an application for ejectment under clause (c) of section 96, state that the landholder has not recovered the arrears for the period that the tenant has failed to cultivate his holding (Proviso to Section 99.)

APPLICATION UNDER SECTION 102.

FORM 23.

(Rule 46)

Application under section 102 of the Ajmer Tenancy and Land Records Act 1950 for recovery of possession and compensation in the court of the Sub-Divisional Officer _____ District Ajmer.

AB son of CD resident of _____ tehsil _____ tenant (applicant).

Versus

EF son of GH resident of _____ Tehsil _____ landholder

(*opposite party.)

Sir,

1. That the applicant is a tenant (state class) of the under-mentioned land and that the opposite party is his landholder.

2. That on _____ the opposite party ejected the applicant otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the Ajmer Tenancy and Land Records, Act, 1950, (state in full the manner of illegal ejectment).

3. That, because of such wrongful dispossession, the applicant suffered inconvenience and was put to loss.

4. † That on plot No. _____ from which the applicant has been illegally ejected there stands a well (or any other work of improvement, as the case may be) made by him at a cost of _____ or a tree or trees belonging to him of which the value is Rs. _____.

*If the applicant's landholder, or any person, other than the applicant's landholder, claiming to be the landholder has let the land to any other tenant who has dispossessed the applicant such person and such tenant shall also be made parties to the case.

(†) This will be omitted if there is no tree or work of improvement on the holding.

5. Particulars relating to cause of action.

6. Limitation, jurisdiction of court etc. to be stated.

7. It is prayed

(a) That possession of the land be restored to the applicant. (If any other person has been put in possession, his ejection also may be claimed).

(b) That Rs. _____ be awarded as compensation for wrongful dispossession.

(c) * That Rs. _____ be awarded as compensation for improvement or trees, as the case may be.

† Description of the holding from which tenant has been wrongfully dispossessed.

I verify ^{of my own knowledge}_{from information received} that the contents of this application are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Place _____

Signature of Applicant.

Date _____

* This will be omitted if there is no tree or work of improvement on the holding.

† Name of the village, Khassra Nos. and areas to be stated or if no survey has been done the names of plots and full, description and approximate areas to be given.

APPLICATION UNDER SECTION 104

FORM 24

(Rule 47)

Application under section 104 of the Ajmer Tenancy and Land Records Act, 1950 for ejection of a person occupying land in contravention of the provisions of the Act in the court of Sub-Divisional Officer _____ Sub-Division, District Ajmer.

AB son of CD resident of _____ Tahsil _____ Applicant.

Versus

EF son of GH resident of _____ Tahsil _____
(Opposite party (in wrongful possession)).

Sir,

1. That the applicant is the ^{land lord}_{tenant} of the under-mentioned land.

2. That the defendant has taken or retained possession of the said land in contravention of the provisions of the Ajmer Tenancy and Land Records Act, 1950. (The manner of wrongful entry or retention of possession to be specifically stated).

3&4. The date on which the cause of action arose by unauthorised occupation, the fact that the applicant is within time, that the court has jurisdiction etc. to be clearly stated.

5. That as a result of defendant's taking or retaining unauthorised possession the applicant was put to loss.

6. It is prayed—

(a) that the opposite party be ejected from the land wrongfully occupied or retained in possession by him and the applicant be put back in possession thereof.

(b) that Rs. _____ be awarded as damages.

Description* of the plot wrongfully
occupied or retained in possession.

I verify of my personal knowledge
from information received that the application is true to the
best of my knowledge and belief.

Date _____

Place _____

Signature of Landlord/tenant.

*Name of the village and Khasra Nos. with areas to be given and, if no survey has been done, the names and description of the plots and approximate areas shall be noted.

APPLICATION UNDER SECTION 118

FORM 25

(Rule 48)

Application under Section 118 of the Ajmer Tenancy and Land Records Act,
1950 for resumption of grant in the court of the Sub-Division Officer _____
District Ajmer.

AB son of CD resident of _____ Tahsil _____ Landlord (applicant)

Versus

EF son of GH resident of _____ Tahsil _____ (Grantee or person in
possession as the case may be) (Opposite party).

Sir,

1. That the applicant is the landlord of the under-mentioned plots.
2. That the opposite party is a grantee (enter class of grantee, or if he is in possession otherwise than as grantee *e.g.*, when grantee has died heirless, the nature of the possession of the Opposite party to be stated.)
3. That the said grant has become liable to resumption (state in full grounds of resumption and the relevant clause of the section).
4. Particulars as to date of cause of action.
5. Jurisdiction etc. to be given.
6. It is prayed—
 - (a) that the grant be declared resumable, and
 - (b) that (here state the nature of relief sought under section 119, *e.g.*, ejectment of the Opposite party and either restoration of possession to the applicant or appointment of successor etc.)
 - (c) that costs be awarded.

Description of the holding.

Name of the village and Khasra Nos. and
areas to be given, and, in case no survey
has been done the names and descriptions
of the plots and approximate areas shall
be given.

I verify of of my personal knowledge
from information received that the contents of this application are

true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date _____

Signature of Landlord.

Place _____

FORM OF ACCOUNT OF DEPOSITS TO BE KEPT BY A COURT CLERK

FORM 26

(Rule 83 (3))

Date	No. of case with name of village	Names of Parties	Name and designation of the Government Servant deputed to settle the boundary dispute	Actual number of days taken by the Government Servant in conducting the enquiry	Amount credited to the Treasury under Rule 83 (1) on account of				Total of the columns 6 to 9 as recorded in Treasury challan No. and date	REMARKS (Here state whether enquiry was conducted with survey or without
					Fees under Rule 80 (1)	T.A. or daily allowance under Rule 80 (2)	Labour charges under Rule 81	Tracing cloth and stationery charges under Rule 82		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

SIMPLE MONEY DECREE

FORM 27

[Section 183 (2) of the A. T. and L. R. Act, 1950 and Rule 99 (2)].

In the Court of

At

Application No.

of 19

of (Names and address)

Applicant

against

(Name and address)

Opposite party.

Claim for

Application presented on the

The case coming on this day for final disposal before _____
 in the presence of _____ Applicant/authorised Agent/
 Pleader _____ for the applicant and _____
 Opposite party/authorised Agent/Pleader for the Opposite party ; It is ordered
 that the _____ do pay the
 the sum of Rs. _____ (Detail given below) with interest thereon at the
 rate of _____ cent. per annum from _____
 to the date of realisation of the said sum, and do also pay Rs. _____
 costs of this case (details given below).

Principal Amount

Interest.

(*) In case of arrears of rent

{ 135 Fasli _____
135 Fasli _____
Total _____

COSTS OF THE CASE

Applicant

Opposite Party

Rs. A. P.

Rs. A. P.

1. Stamp for application

2. Stamp for power.

3. Stamp for exhibits.

4. Pleader's fee on Rs.

5. Subsistence for witnesses.

6. Commissioner's fee.

7. Service of process.

8. Miscellaneous.

Total

Stamp for power.

Stamp for exhibits.

Pleader's fee on Rs.

Subsistence for witnesses.

Commissioner's fee.

Service of process.

Miscellaneous.

Total

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of

19 . .

Presiding Officer of the Court.

(*) In case of a decree for compensation, penalty or damages, the details as to Fasli years will be omitted.

DECREE IN APPLICATION FOR DECLARATION, ETC.

FORM 28

[Section 183 (2) of the Ajmer Tenancy Act and Land Records Act 1950 and Rule 99 (2)]

In the Court of

At

Application No.

of 19 . .

of (Name and address)

Applicant

versus

(Name and address)

Opposite party.

Claim for.....

Application presented on the

The case coming on this day for final disposal before _____ in the presence of _____ Applicant/authorised Agent/Pleader for the Applicant and _____ Opposite party/authorised Agent/Pleader for the Opposite party ; it is ordered that _____

And it is further ordered that _____ also pay Rs. _____ the costs of this application.

COST OF THE CASE

Applicant	Opposite Party
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Stamp for application.	
2. Stamp for power.	Stamp for power.
3. Stamp for exhibits.	Stamp for exhibits.
4. Pleader's fee on Rs.	Pleader's fees on Rs.
5. Subsistence for witnesses	Subsistence for witnesses.
6. Commissioner's fee.	Commissioner's fee.
7. Service of process.	Service of process.
8. Miscellaneous.	Miscellaneous.
Total	Total

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Presiding Officer of the Court.

DECREE OF THE CONFIRMING COURT.

FORM 29

[Section 183 (2) of the Ajmer Tenancy and Land Records Act, 1950 and Rule 100.]

In the Court of (Name and designation)
At

of (Name and address) Applicant

Versus

(Name and address) Opposite Party.

Date of presentation of application in first Court_____

Date of decision in first court_____

Record received on.....for confirmation of orders/decree

Revision filed on.....against the orders'd 19 .
of the court of_____dated the _____ day of

Application for_____Memorandum of objections.

Memorandum of cross-objections.

This coming on for hearing on the _____ day of 19 before
of _____, in the presence of _____ for the applicant and
for _____ the opposite party, it is ord'd

.....
The costs assessed by the confirming/Revision/Court are to be paid by_____

The costs of the Original case are to be paid by_____

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this day of 19 .

COSTS AS ASSESSED

Applicant	Amount	Opposite party (Respondent)	Amount
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
1. Stamp for confirmation memorandum of revision.			
2. Stamp for power.		Stamp for power.	
3. Service of processes.		Stamp for petition.	
4. Pleader's fees on Rs.		Service of processes.	
5. Miscellaneous.		Pleader's fees on Rs.	
		Miscellaneous.	
Total		Total	

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .
Designation of the Court.

REPORT OF PATWARI REGARDING DELIVERY OF POSSESSION

FORM 30

(Rule 114)

I _____ Patwari of village _____
Tahsil _____ District Ajmer today reached _____
at _____ A.M. to execute the order of _____
P.M.
dated _____ for delivery of possession to _____ Here
enter the name and address).
Lambardar
_____ (enter name and parentage) accompanied me to the spot.
Patel

The possession of plots* $\frac{\text{Number}}{\text{Area}}$ and $\frac{\text{Number}}{\text{Area}}$ etc. was transferred to
_____ in accordance with prescribed rules.

The parties (enter names) were duly (**) informed of the date and time when
dakhil would be given and were _____ present.
but were not _____

The possession was transferred in the presence of (enter names and addresses)
witnesses. †On plots Nos. (so and so), there existed (such and such) crop or
tree in respect of which the Court's orders were complied with in the following
manner :

*If plots have not been surveyed or numbered, full description and approximate areas may
be given.

(**) If any of the parties could not be informed, the reason should be stated.

†If there are no crops or trees, the fact shall be stated in the report. If the Court has no
given definite instructions in respect of them, the provisions of rule 220 shall be followed.

(Here enter details or if no instructions were given by the court, action taken under rule 113 to be noted.)

Signatures

{	_____	Patwari	
	_____	Lambardar	(‡)
	_____	Patel	(‡)
	_____	Witnesses	(‡)
	_____	} Parties (‡)	

Place _____

Date _____

‡In case of refusal to sign the report, the fact shall be noted

By Order,

A. S. DHAWAN,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer.

E. S. KRISHNAMOORTHY,

Joint Secretary.